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FAIR TODAY

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BRITISH LABOR UNREST CAUSED BY ACCUMULATION OF MANY UNSETTLED GRIEVANCES

Labor Member Brace Reviews the Labor Status and Cites Causes of Conditions Existing.

ORGANIZED LABOR WANTS ITS RIGHTS

Stands Strongly for the Settlement of Disputes by Consultation and Conciliation.

NATIONALIZATION OF LANDS, RYS. AND MINES

As Long as Question of Nationalization Was Unsettled There Will Be Serious Industrial Unrest.

London, Feb. 13.—The debate on industrial unrest was opened in the House of Commons by William Drake, Labor member for South Glamorgan, who moved the official labor party amendment in reply to the speech from the Throne. The amendment expresses regret at the absence of any mention in the speech of a definite proposal for dealing with the present causes of industrial unrest, and for securing, in this connection, working hours and conditions of labor that would establish a higher standard of life and social well-being for the people.

Mr. Drake declared that not a little of the responsibility for the unrest lay in the failure to give responsible trade union officials such statements, by negotiations, as they were entitled to receive, and in the granting of concessions regarding terms, after unofficial stoppages of work, which concessions had been refused to trade union leaders before the stoppage.

Organized labor, the member said, stood strongly for the settlement of disputes by consultation and conciliation. The real cause of the present unrest, he declared, was an accumulation of unsettled grievances. He contended that, if the situation created by this unrest was to be remedied, the Government must go to the root of the matter and nationalize the land, the railways and the mines. As long as this question of nationalization was unsettled, he asserted, there would be serious industrial unrest.

J. H. Thomas, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, in seconding the amendment, said he had no hesitation in saying that the difficulties with the miners, railwaymen and transport workers were so serious that the country at any moment might be plunged into one of the greatest industrial upheavals ever known. He asserted that there were a million men and women unemployed.

BERLIN CLERKS GO ON STRIKE

Twenty Thousand Want Higher Wages—Troops Maintaining Order—Spartan Buses.

Berlin, Wednesday, Feb. 13.—Twenty thousand clerks in the city of Berlin have gone on strike for higher wages. Leipzig strikers, whose some of the big stores are closed, is occupied by troops who are maintaining order. Spartans are indulging in promiscuous firing in the newspaper quarter. Everywhere throughout the empire workers' strikes are being reported by doctors and other professional classes.

GERMANY WANTS LOAN FROM U. S.

Geneva, Feb. 13.—The Lausanne Gazette says Germany is preparing to raise a large loan in the United States as soon as peace is signed. The despatch adds that the money is to be used to pay for expected raw materials from Allied countries.

CANADA HAS TREMENDOUS BILL FOR THE GERMANS TO SETTLE

It Now Totals Over Eleven Hundred and Forty Million Dollars With More Claims for Damages Steadily Coming in.

Ottawa, Feb. 13.—Canada's claim against Germany, including war expenses to date, now total over eleven hundred and forty million dollars. War expenditures alone from the beginning of the war to the end of the month, totalled \$1,122,000,000. This represents accounts which have passed through the books of the Finance Department. In addition, claims for actual enemy damages against Canada—claims for damages by submarines and in other ways—now total about nineteen million dollars. About

The Empire Press Council To Meet In Canada

London, Feb. 13.—(By Canadian Associated Press)—The council of the Empire Press Union today resolved to accept the invitation from the Dominion of Canada to hold the next Imperial Press Conference there in the early autumn of 1920. The original idea was to have a conference in Canada towards the end of this year, when, perhaps, the Prince of Wales will be there to open a portion of the new parliament buildings. It became clear, however, that it would be impossible to get a really representative gathering of the Empire's press to undertake the journey so soon after the Peace Conference, and with other momentous matters under immediate consideration. The gathering will include representatives from Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand and possibly South Africa.

PREMIER FOSTER HAS THE COIN

Great War Veterans of St. Stephen Informed That Premier Has Arranged to Give Soldiers \$50,000 to Purchase Land With.

St. Stephen, N.B., Feb. 13.—There was a largely attended meeting of the Great War Veterans' Association held here this evening. The president of the Association, Dr. Sullivan, presided, and those present heard very interesting addresses from Dr. Charles McKay and Charles Robinson, Secretary of New Brunswick Retained Soldiers' Commission. Dr. McKay took up the vocational extension question and explained matters in a clear and concise manner. Secretary Robinson spoke on Labor, Land Settlement, Claims and Gratuity. He mentioned the fact that the Premier had arranged to give \$50,000 for soldiers to purchase land with, and also that returned soldiers were at liberty to take free sections of land in the Blue Bell section. At the close of the meeting the speakers were tendered a hearty vote of thanks by the Veterans.

AUSTRIANS MAKE BIG PROTEST

Appeal to Allies to Prevent Italians Moving Sixty-four Paintings.

Basel, Feb. 13.—The German-Austrian foreign office, according to a despatch from Vienna, has sent a protest to the Allied governments and President Wilson against Italy's claim to sixty-four paintings in possession of the German-Austrian government. The protest declares that the paintings are the property of former Emperor Charles personally, and not the property of the crown. According to newspapers here an Italian commission has visited the court library in Vienna, to take possession of manuscripts and volumes brought to Vienna when the Austrians were masters of Naples, during the first part of the nineteenth century.

RECORD FLIGHT

Ottawa, Feb. 13.—The British War Ministry announces that a British service machine yesterday made a record flight between Paris and London, covering the distance in one hour and fifty minutes.

St. Stephen, Feb. 13.—Local curlers were greatly disappointed today at the failure of the Thistle Club of St. John to arrive for a scheduled match.

Many Accepted Stories of Events Just Prior to War Are Spoiled By Book Published Today

The Author Gleans His Information from Official Documents and Personal Notes of Diplomats and Officials—Fallacious Belief That Assassination of Archduke Ferdinand Was Stage Managed Affair—Had it Not Occurred War Would Have Started Very Soon—Intrigue and Camouflaging of Germans Shown up.

London, Feb. 13.—Some of the accepted stories of the happenings of the momentous days just prior to the war, it is understood, are shattered in a book, based on official documents and personal notes of diplomats and officials, to be issued tomorrow. The book characterizes as a fallacy the belief that the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, at Sarajevo, was a "stage-managed" affair; but it is asserted, from contributions gained from official documents, that if the assassination had not occurred the war would certainly have been started very soon.

The famous Potsdam Conference of July 1918, according to the book, was not what has generally been accepted. The meeting took place, but it was not a formal conference, as has been declared repeatedly. It is asserted that many persons, who were supposed to have been there, were not present. Emperor Wilhelm and members of the German imperial staff were present, however, and, at this conference, Germany definitely decided for war. The book was written by Professor Charles V. C. Oman, President of the Royal Historical Society, and a professor of history at Oxford University. It is actually in London, at the British Embassy, and the British Foreign Secretary, and Earl Curzon, Government leader in the House of Lords, are understood to have taken active interest in its completion.

"One of the damning revelations," Professor Oman calls them, is his statement that, from a close study of Munich newspapers, he has established the origin of the ultimatum from the Vienna Government to the Serbian Government was deliberately timed when President Poincaré and Premier Clemenceau were at sea, after their departure from Petrograd, in order to make it difficult for the Entente to reach an understanding. Professor Oman gives what he calls a complete analysis of these revelations. A series of hitlers unpublished communications between Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary in 1914, and Prince Lichnowsky, the German ambassador in London, at the outbreak of the war, goes to prove, Professor Oman says, that the British Foreign Office believed that Lichnowsky was absolutely honest. The book says:

"They emphasize the personal anxiety of Lichnowsky and show that he was actually and literally betrayed by his government—in other words, that he was the unwilling tool of Kaiser. On July 29, 1914, Prince Lichnowsky wrote privately as follows, to Sir Edward Grey: "The Chancellor told me last night that he was pressing the button with a view to forming a moderating influence on Vienna."

Information contained in the book shows that the opposite was taking place, and that Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg was doing everything possible to get the German war machine going. The book refers to a journalist's mystery never cleared up—the publication by the Westminster Gazette on August 1, 1914, of a despatch dated Berlin giving the text of a purported telegram, addressed on July 30 by von Bethmann-Hollweg to the German ambassador in Vienna, saying:

"Other chapters point out the clumsy German attempt to bring the war on France. The British Foreign Office sanctions the publication of the book at this time, hoping to clear some obscure points, and aiming to influence public opinion favorably during the Peace Conference. Professor Oman says that the newspaper never revealed the source of the despatch, and it was never included in the German white book, or in any official publication, yet the document was dragged out two and one-half years ago by Chancellor Michaelis and was cited as proof that Germany was holding back until Russia mobilized, which mobilization Germany gives as the cause of the war. The book goes into details of the fatal night during which the order of Emperor Nicholas countermanding the Russian mobilization was ignored by the Russian war minister and chief of the Russian general staff. It is shown that the Emperor was not in possession of information in the minds of his war minister and chief of staff. The evidence establishes that the Russian mobilization was caused by war threats made by Count Pourtales, the German ambassador in Petrograd, that the Russian minister knew all about it and went ahead with his plans and that when the war came Emperor Nicholas realized that they were right and he was wrong.

Regarding the so-called Russian mobilization, Sir George Buchanan, the British ambassador in Petrograd, in a secret document says: "The military authorities, without the knowledge of the Czar, did make secret preparations for a general mobilization, though, on being questioned by the Emperor, General Soukhomlinoff, provisional Russian minister of war, denied this."

It is shown, however, that this did not alter the general situation. It shows that when the Russian military chiefs ignored the midnight waverings of the Emperor, and his order to suspend mobilization, they were justified because a few hours later it became clear that Germany was bent on war.

It is shown that Baron Von Schoen, the German ambassador to France, had in his possession a demand which would make it impossible for France to remain neutral—the demand for the surrender of the fortresses of Toul and Verdun. It is stated that Baron Von Schoen actually had a German official demand to this effect in his pocket on one visit to the French foreign office.

One chapter of the book is devoted to an illustration of former Emperor William's personal treachery and his elastic memory, enabling him, conveniently to forget unpleasant things. London, Feb. 13.—Professor Oman, in a foot note, calls attention to the difference between the German and the Allied conception of mobilization. He says that Germany holds that mobilization means that the whole war machine shall be ready for action. The definition of the Allies is merely setting ready.

One chapter of Professor Oman's work is devoted to telegrams, exchanged between King George, the German Emperor and the Emperor of Austria, and the Emperor of Austria, in a chronological order. One telegram from Emperor Wilhelm to King George, dated July 31, 1914, says the Emperor was engaged in mediation, was sent at midday, and subsequent to the council held the morning, at which war had been decided. The Emperor's telegram, dealing with the allegation of a French invasion of Luxembourg, the Professor Oman publishes an interesting document, which he says was suggested by the Luxembourg Minister of State, saying there had been no encroachment by the French on Luxembourg soil.

Professor Oman analyzes at length charges of French invasions of the border. Germany alleged that French aviators dropped bombs at Nancy, August 2, which statement was denied the next day by the Bavarian Minister of War. Nevertheless, on August 4, says Professor Oman, the German Chancellor deliberately used this charge in an attempt to bolster up the contention that France started the hostilities.

It is stated by Professor Oman that the Germans manufactured, but did not make use of, a story that a band of Belgian revolutionaries had violated Holland's neutrality in crossing Holland on a military mission. "The Cologne Gazette," he says, printed the story, crediting it to the "reliable Wolf Bureau," but coupled with a statement that it was not likely true. Professor Oman says nothing was unreported by the Belgian neutrals, which show that the French took any step outside the bounds of legitimate precautions.

YOUNG DESERTER ATTEMPTS SUICIDE

Arrested at Moncton on Charge of Skipping the Nobe—Attempted to Hang Himself in His Cell.

Special to The Standard.

Moncton, N.B., Feb. 13.—Only the alertness of police officer Marcel Richards, this afternoon, prevented another suicide being recorded in this city this week. The would-be suicide was John R. Jones, aged 18 years, who was arrested by the Moncton police last night charged with being a deserter from the Nobe. Jones was being held in the police station, pending the arrival of an escort from Halifax. Shortly after four o'clock this afternoon, Officer Richards heard a slight noise in the cell occupied by the young deserter, and immediately investigated. Upon entering the cell he discovered that Jones had attempted to hang himself by means of a rope made from torn-up napkins. The young man had fastened the rope to a hook in the ceiling, and with the other end noosed about his neck, had jumped off the bunk. His weight severed the strips of cotton, and he fell to the floor in an unconscious condition. The noise was light around the young man's neck and he would surely have choked to death had not been for the timely arrival of the officer. It took a doctor about an hour to bring him back to a conscious condition, and Jones was unrepentant. He told the police that he had nothing to live for and wanted to end it all. He said he had deserted from the Nobe because he could not get leave, and wanted to return to his home in Grandfather, N.B. He has been in the naval service nearly a year, but only on the Nobe since January.

Official Statement Respecting Administration of War Tax Acts

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 13.—An official statement from the Department of Finance gives the following information respecting the administration of the Business Profits War Tax Act, and of the Income War Tax Act, of 1917. The returns, from both these measures, will exceed the estimate made to Parliament as to the amounts expected to be realized. Under the Business Profits War Tax Act, assessments have been made aggregating sixty-five million dollars, of which about fifty-nine million has been collected. The balance will probably be received within the next two months. The returns, to date, from the Income War Tax Act of 1917, which applied only to incomes in excess of \$3,000, in the case of married persons, and \$2,000 in the case of unmarried persons, show that about thirty thousand assessments have been made, of which nineteen thousand are paid. The total amount of assessments made by the Department, and approved to date, aggregate five and a half million dollars. Three and a half million have been collected. The difference is represented mainly by assessments made last month.

U. S. ARMY OF 500,000 MEN AND NOVA SCOTIA

Nations Having Membership in League Pledge Themselves to Take up Arms When Necessary.

Paris, Feb. 13. (Havas)—The text of the plan for the Society of Nations, as first drawn up by the Peace Conference Commission for the organization of the society, was afterwards amended, it developed today, after representations by Leon Bourgeois, the French authority in question, whose ideas are stated to have been well received by the Allies. One of the main points of the plan was amended so as to provide that the nations having membership in the league should pledge themselves to take up arms, if necessary, for the maintenance of the integrity of their respective territories. In addition to this, it has developed, the commission disclosed, the idea of virtually making the Society of Nations a super-state. The United States, under the Society of Nations plan, as it now has been amended, will maintain an army of not less than 500,000 men which, after authorization of such action by the United States Senate could be used wherever necessary, according to a Havas Agency announcement today regarding newly adopted features of the plan.

This provision was agreed upon by the Society of Nations commission, the agency says, as a solution of the difficulties in the way of the plan arising from the American constitution. The British Hospital Ship Araguaya Arrived at Portland Thursday.

ORIGINAL "PATS" GUARD OF HONOR

Princess Patricia's Trousseau Will be Simple—Stories of Lavish Shipments of Silk Are Pure Fiction.

London, Feb. 13.—(By Canadian Associated Press)—The infantry of the Princess Patricia's Regiment will form the guard of honor at Westminster Abbey on the occasion of the wedding of Princess Patricia on February 27 and will be composed of the original members. The Ontario Hospital at Orpington, in which the bride showed active interest, will be specially represented. The trousseau will be simple and not beyond that of any bride of an officer of equal rank with the Princess' future husband. No materials are being ordered outside the British dominions. Stories of lavish shipments of silks, etc., are pure fiction.

IN CONSULTATION WITH OFFICIALS

Miss Harris of Soldiers' Re-establishment Department Visited County Hospital Yesterday.

Miss Harris of the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Department of Toronto, with two assistants, journeyed to the East St. John County Hospital yesterday, where they met in consultation the officials of that institution, in reference to teaching soldier patients confined there such useful occupations of therapy which consists of curative work for soldiers disabled by wounds, or when in the military services. Such studies will be taught the art of making knickknacks, trays, toys, needlework, weaving, and all kinds of light duties that soldiers may do while convalescing, or undergoing medical care. Miss Harris, who is in the city as a guest at the Royal Hotel, and after consulting with officials in all military hospitals in this city left last evening on the Moncton express en route to the River Glads Sanatorium, to consult with the officials of that institution, relative to courses being established there for soldier patients. The young ladies, in a very useful occupation, are quite conspicuous, when in uniform—both the green with red shield on left breast, bearing the initials S. C. R. (Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment).

Senators Demand That United States Forces Be Immediately Withdrawn from That Country.

POLICY MADE KNOWN BY LLOYD GEORGE

Believed Better if the United States Had Stayed Out Than Intervened in the Weak Way it Did.

PRESIDENT WILSON HEAVILY SCORED

First Condition of Agreement on Princes' Islands Will be for Cessation of Hostilities.

Washington, Feb. 13.—The American policy in Russia was the subject of another hot debate today in the Senate. Senator Johnson, of California, again failed to obtain a vote on his resolution to record the Senate in favor of immediate withdrawal of American troops from Russia, the measure going to the calendar. It will require a majority vote for further consideration. In the course of his remarks Senator Johnson referred to the address of Premier Lloyd George yesterday, disclosing that the American government would not agree to send more soldiers to Russia, and remarked: "Finally, we have learned from the Premier of Great Britain the American policy with respect to Russia. I am more delighted than ever that in this matter the President has made plain what the United States intends to do."

Senator Lodge, the Republican leader, and Senator Hitchcock, chairman of the Foreign Relations committee, took part in the discussion after Senator Johnson had vigorously criticized the treatment accorded by the government, and by the Foreign Relations Committee, to the resolution. Senator Lodge thought the resolution was a mistake because of the absence of the minority members. Senator Lodge thought in his denunciation of the committee, and defended the Allied expedition in Northern Russia as a military necessity, although it seemed the American troops had been withdrawn when the armistice was signed. "It would have been much better for the United States," he declared, to have stayed out than to have intervened "in the weak way we did."

"We expect to get out of Russia," Senator Hitchcock said, "it is the policy of the President to bring our soldiers out as soon as possible. I will predict that one of the first conditions of the agreement on Princes' Islands will be for cessation of hostilities, and the retirement of all our troops. And all the troops will come out together. And there will be conditions imposed and assure against butchery of the people and remaining who have been friendly to our cause."

PARLIAMENT CAN EXPRESS OPINION

Bonar Law Says it Would be Quite Impossible for All Parliaments to Discuss Details of Peace Treaty.

London, Feb. 13.—(Canadian Press from Reuters' Limited)—George Bonar Law, in the House of Commons today, asked whether parliament would have the power to alter the provisions of the peace treaty. Right Hon. Bonar Law replied that it was quite impossible that about seventy parliaments should discuss the details of the treaty. He added that, as far as Great Britain was concerned, the treaty would not be satisfactory until Parliament had expressed an opinion on it. Law's reply indicated that the treaty would have to be ratified or rejected as a whole.

NATIONS' ARMY PLAN DEFEATED

Paris, Feb. 13.—(By the Associated Press)—The Bourgeois proposition for an inter-Allied military force to enforce peace was defeated by an overwhelming vote at the meeting of the Society of Nations Commission today. The French and Czecho-Slovak were the only representatives voting in the affirmative. The draft of the Society of Nations plan was then unanimously adopted as a whole.

SITUATION ON KADISH FRONT REPORTED MORE SATISFACTORY

Enemy Attacks, Made in Strong Force, Have Been Successfully Met by the Allies Who Have Driven the Offenders Back With Heavy Losses.

London, Feb. 13.—(British Wireless Service)—The situation at Kadish, on the Arachangel front, is more satisfactory for the moment, according to an official statement issued today by the British War Office. On February 10, it is added, the Allied troops drove eight hundred Bolshevik back six miles in the region of Sredmakrenka. The statement reads: "After a Bolshevik attack on Sredmakrenka, one hundred miles south of the city of Arachangel, on February